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The Younger Rock-Series of New Zealand. By P. MARSHALL, R. SPEIGHT, and C. A. COTTON. *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, XLIII, (1910), 378-407; figs. 9; pl. 1.

Several geologists have described various unconformities in this thick series, yet no two have put them in the same stratigraphical position. Such discrepancies interested the writers to make detailed examinations of these "unconformities," the evidences for which they were unable to find. Correlation with European faunas places the lowermost of the series in the Cretaceous, the prominent limestones in the Oligocene, and the uppermost beds in the Pliocene.

A. E. F.

A Geologic Reconnaissance in Southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato Region, Alaska. By PHILIP S. SMITH and H. M. EAKIN. *Bull.* 449, U.S. Geol. Survey, 1911. Pp. 146; figs. 15; pls. 13.

The Norton Bay-Nulato region lies to the east of the southeastern portion of Seward Peninsula. Both areas were little known before this reconnaissance, for they are unimportant in connection with mining. The Nulato-Norton Bay area is largely one of Cretaceous sediments, and the southeastern portion of Seward Peninsula is part of the inclosing rim of older formations. Pre-Silurian formations are present in a highly metamorphosed condition. Less metamorphosed and lying unconformably upon the earlier are Silurian-Devonian-Carboniferous (?) strata. Intrusions and extrusions followed, accompanied by mountain-building and extensive erosion. Cretaceous formations overlie unconformably the preceding rocks, and since their deposition the region has again been subjected to diastrophism of mountain-building intensity. Intrusions followed, and later still extrusions, some of which are rather recent.

Gold placers are very local, and are only in the regions of metamorphic rocks. Gold lode mining has been attempted only in a few places, and has never gone beyond the prospecting stage. Some silver-lead mining had been done to the extent of a few hundred tons of ore. Prospecting for copper has been without success commercially. In the area of Cretaceous sediments coal is generally present, but too thin or too crushed to be of any value.

A. E. F.